THE CITY AND SPIELBERG—RELIGION—LIFE AND TIMES

—KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN—REVIEW REAR AUSTES—
LITZ—A FIGHTING CORPS—THE GIPSIES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BRIESS, Moravia, Ang. 3, 1866.

As there was nothing to detain me longer in the vicinity of Nikolsburg, I returned to the Moravian capital on the evening of the is. Found the country roads everywhere closely blocked by retroating soldiers and army wagons; along the railroad every house containing cholers patients. Driving through a dreary stretch of forest to make a cut of, my ungainly Slawakian amused me with a plessant yarn of how he once carried a stranger through there who died suddenly on the way, who had an "immense amount" of monsy with him—some \$400—and which he might have taken from him without the least difficulty if he had only chosen to. I was refreshing myself with a tast of coffee at the Neuhauser when the King and his train drove by to their former quarters in the Stadthaltere.

The CITY AND THE SPIELBERG.

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The CITY AND THE SPIELBERG.

Brunn signifies a well; it is situated among hills on the Schwarza (or black creek) and is crowned, like so many ether ancient German clies, by a famous historical strong hold called the Spielberg. Many horrors are told of the Spielberg, blubeard-stories, which have rendered the name among the peoples hind of synonym for mystery and cruelty. And what is more, they are founded on truth the Spielberg was changed centuries ago from a Ketter Schlors to an Austrian political prison. Whoseever offended the State by confessing to non-catholicity of ideas was consigned to the tender mercies of its depths. Its wells are immense, its aspect is bleak and forbidding, and it has dark passages and mysterious chambers in its interior, extending, according to popular tradition, as far into the mountain underground as the castle-walls rise above. I might tell you some of these ghostly stories, but my space and time force me to submit them to your imagination.

Imagination.

THE PEOPLE.

Resides which there is the Franciscery, another beautiful elevation, which serves as a promenade, though its finest hights are locked in by the walls of a convent. In the garden the Brunners sit modily, talking politics in undertones. "I am really curious to know what is to come of all this," was a remark made to me often, and the meaning of it was that no one believed Austria would excee to any peace then. A satirical monument (as Itook with to "The Liberator of his Country"—one of the Hapsburgs—consisting of a great massive stone column, rests on the backs of four crushed lions, who are grinning in the dast as if they were very much used to it.

Humn is full of cloth factories, and the goods produced go very extensively to the United States. But now the operatives are idle; the little elevation overlooking, the depot like a quay is lined with crowds of expectant-looking, unhappy people; some fierce; some giving passive, expressionless evidence of the worm of care, gazing at the Boldiers and passers, where there is nothing to be seen.

Proteatantism has been trodden out long since in Moravia, excepting a drop of Lutheranism in the capital. So a visitor may see queer things in the streets in a religious way. One day I was astounded to see everybody round the kneeling rather suddenly into the dirt, and, on looking for the center of this adoration, I saw nothing but an insignificant, ordinary priest striding consequentially along with some black crape at the end of a pole. Elsewhere on the sidewalk, I have seen a boy of 15 kneeling to a staring Bunatic and receiving his blessing, which was given with a flourish. In the substra, I saw a teamster halt, shove his while under his arm and walk up reverently to, and kies, a cold monument which did not appear to me to have any findication of a religious character about it. On inquiry, afterward, I learned that it marked the spot where criminals were executed.

fterward, I learned that it marked the spot where crimi-ials were executed.

Every house in Brunn is full of soldiers, and the cholera s raging sadly. Out of a population of near 70,000, more han 100 die daily. But the soldiers are perfectly at homo. Puartered often upon the families of the better classes, hey enjoy the freedom of the house; but while they re-seive favors as their due. I must say to their credit that they generally behave civilly, often try to make themselves agreeable, tell stories, and carry themselves as to the "manor born."

"manor born."

It is in the cafes, however, where most life is seen. Prussian officers, with sharpened appetites and powerful coices, enjoy themselves and chat very much in the same way that we have witnessed at Washington, Louisville and St. Louis; only perhaps more quietly, and with less railry, since rank and birth often settle questions of that ort here without more ado. Individuals do not display.

Officers of every rank are unassuming. Apparently baces is the best good nature and freedom of intercourse between all, yet closer observation will show that there is a well defined line beyond which such intercourse does not presume to extend itself. Only once did I see rank chaing itself and that was when Prince Reuss came tatting and banging with his sword into the dining-saloon one day, bowing serenely, and then looking sourly in becknowledgment of honors which were not paid him. He represents one of the late little German principalities and though not smart himself, was wise enough to let Prussia swallow him along with it, and I judge that the harmy does not like the dose.

army does not like the dose.

CHOLERA.

A remarkable feature of the Prussian campaign is the constant presence of pestilence in the camp, as if war had beeded its aid to decimate the land. Amid the hundreds that are dying daily in Reman and in the army, the end comes frequently at three to six hours notice! Officers are heard spoken of as dead who last evening were kneiping at the tavern in the merriest of good-fellowship. And Soper cent, that get cholera die. You would scarcely think, however, that the cholera raged rampant in Brunn from what may be seen in the streets, or heard anywhere, or read in the papers. Funerals are conducted very quietly. A cause sufficient in ordinary times to render the streets as silent as Sabbath, produces no perceptible effect in the bresence of a greater ill under which the country bodily suffers. Nobody thinks about the cholera; nobody fears it. The lazarettos are scattered over all parts of the town, and the Spielberg has its share. People only half believe it to be an epidemic.

On our train from Lundenburg to Brann three died entered the streets.

one train from Lindschaff were appealed to by the use of a sallow Lieutenant who traveled in the same out of with me, and sat on the seat facing me. He seemed fine-tempered fellow, but said little and looked sad; noked, as I thought, without enjoying his cigar at all. was left at a way station in charge of the military physi-kian, with prospects only too dark, if his looks augured porrectly, of ever getting away from the place again. Red wine is the common preventive, beyond which little is thought to be necessary except regularity and generous food. So each of us had one bottle of Melnicke, and

rood. So each of us had one bottle of Melnicke, and merrily enough we emptied them.

It would have been quite as well if the Chinese cholera had remained in China, but now that it is here we may as reli talk about it. The lips get blue, the face sallow, the eyes fireless and the cyclids half close themselves languidly. Ask the patient whether he feels better, and he will be quite likely to answer that he is doing very well. But at a certain stage there will be terrible cramps and commotions in the bowels which I cannot now describe for want of adjectives. The best way of getting a graphic idea of it is to have the cholera—which statement rests on the very decided opinion of all whe have tried it.

The Johannitter Knights go fearlessly into the hospitals and work hard, and a great deal they find to do. I should rather say the privates of the order, whose generous labor

and work hard, and a great deal they find to do. I should rather say the privates of the order, whose generous labor is to be skimmed and concentrated to manufacture some fame for the real Knights, the fame-needy nobles, who stayat home. The distributing center is the railroad depot at Brunn, and it is a busy place—at present, indeed, about the only very busy shop in town. In their object and operations in detail, the Johannitter organization does not differ materially from our Sanitary Association—where tredit deserved, however, went straight to the mark where tredit was due, and where the chiefs who won their laurels so manfully, never went into demeaning concluse to mopredit was due, and where the chiefs who won their laurels so manfully, never went into demeaning conclave to monopolize distinctious to their favored few. One of these Johannitters told me to-day that cholera patients might be handled for weeks without danger of infection, and that Johannitter nurses are very seldom stricken down by it; but that the principal danger and common cause of infection arises from visiting the same water-closet with a sick person, whence the effluvium of the diseased person's forces propagates its kind like yeast.

tion arises from visiting the same water-closet with a sick person, whence the effluvium of the diseased person's forces propagates its kind like yeast.

In this way he accounts for the general prevalence of sholera in certain houses, and the utter exemption of it in others. Doctors with whom I have conversed here believe in the theory that cholera is nothing but a sudden regetation of a microscopic plant of the simplest structure known, like the green scum which forms on stagnant water. This rudimentary vegetation consists of single cells, which propagate by subdivision, and when the circumstances are favorable with a rapidity quite extraordinary. Between this hypothesis and the theory of fermentation of late years set up by a leading French chemist, there appears to be no substantial difference. Certainly this vegetable theory of fermentation is tangible and comprehensable; which cannot be said of any explanations of that process before attempted. It has been indorsed by some of the best German chemists.

stubble field had been chosen as the ground for operations,

stubble field had been chosen as the ground for operations, but some acres of moving herse flesh transformed it into failow ground by a single march a ross it past the King, and squaring back gazan to their former position.

The lancers and Uhlans advanced in solid successive masses of 50 abreast, with spears creet, and the Prussian islack and white colors fluttering at every steff. In an old standing army, inheriting vieor of military discipline like the Prussian, symmetry and precision are an old story; everything under that head was perfect, as a matter of course. But what struck the most favorably was the almost mathematical compression of the horses. It was interesting to notice afterwar what good understanding there existed between man and horse in the performance of such business as crossing a ditch. A horse gels into the habit of considering his burden a part of himself, and the morements of horse and rider then become surprisingly natural and easy. Concerning the different kinds of cavalry there is little to be described beyond the spears of toadstigkers of the Uhlans; otherwise tassels and the like make about the only distinction except in name. A great dead for comfort is searfied to show erece warrior with surface and the structure of the structure

"snap."
I met at the review, Lammels of The London Illustrated News, and Ducey of The London Telegraph, beside another civilian whom they call ' "Professor;" a lively old gentleman with a very is red slouched hat, who was said to be a portrait painter to the Royal family.

On the way back I dined at a roadside tavern, in company with a well-informed Silesian medical effect, who understood Polish and Bohemian, and who was somewhat acquainted with the habits of the Rohemian gypsics. He dissented strongly from the position of the writer in 'The Atlantic Monthly' of last Fall, some time maintaining the identity of the Gypsics with the Bohemians, and accounting for them as scattered, and for soveral centuries are so much alike that the Polish and Bohemian languages are so much alike that the Polish Prussians find no difficulty in talking with the Czeks; they are both languages related to the German. But the Hungarian is quite different, and belongs to the Semitic languages, therefore is nearer related to the Jewish; gypsies resemble none of these. In Bohemia, as elsewhere, the gypsies are nomads, and sleep in the dirt from choice, are blacker than the Bohemians, and go nearly waked.

A TRIP TO COLORADO.

VIL-ENTERING THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

VII. - EN LESSON OUT Special Correspondent.

CENTRAL CITY. June 23, 186

Chaine the cap Golden City enjoys the distinction of being the capita of Colorado Territory. That is, the Legislature regularly meets there, but adjourns to Denver before transacting any other business. The population is not more than 300 or 400, and the place has a quiet and rather forlorn appearance at present. It possesses, nevertheless several substantial stores, a school-house, two flour-mills (Clear Creek furnishing excellent water-newer), and a manufactory of furnishing excellent water-power), and a manufactory of fire-brick. From this time forward it will rise in

Importance.

The discovery of coal is of scarcely less consequence. to this region than that of gold and silver. Gen. Pierce, Surveyor of Colorado, informs me that the coal-fields of the Rocky Mountains will probably prove to be among the largest in the world. Along the Eastern base of the range, brown coal of excellent quality has been found for "To prevent the restoration of harmony and good order: through Montana. I saw, 40 miles east of Denver, among the Platte Hills, a bold out-crop of coal, projecting two or three feet above the earth. Further in the mountain, the Albertine, or oil-bearing coal, yielding 104 gallons to the tun, has been discovered. The supply of fuel for the Pacific Railroad, and for all smelting and manufacturing purposes, is therefore assured for centuries to come.

I visited the veins of fire-clay and coal, which are found in conjunction, within half a mile of Golden City. The clay is found in large beds of a chocolate color and greasy texture. Two horizontal shafts have been opened into th side of the hill, and the carts are loaded directly at their mouths. The clay is first burned, then ground, after which it is molded and pressed into the requisite forms. Although the business is in its very commencement, enough has been done to assure its entire success. The proprietors have already commenced the manufacture of tiles for roofing, which, I suspect, will are long come into general use.

The coal, commencing at the surface with a streak of "color" (as the miners say of gold), broadens so rapidly that at the depth of 25 feet I found a vertical stratum 14 feet in breadth. If it continues to increase at the same rate for 100 feet further, the immense supply may easily be imagined. This Rocky Mountain coal, I understand, is always found in vertical seams, while the bituminous coal along the Smoky Hill Fork is disposed in horizontal strata. The valley of the Platte, after leaving the rolling country at the base of the mountains, appears to lie between the two formations. The examination, however, is so superficial that nothing very positive can yet be asserted. Coal is beginning to be found abundantly in Southern Kansas, and it is possible that the gaps between

the beds already discovered may yet be filled up.

Standing on this great bed of cool and fire-clay, at Golden City, I looked eastward across the creek, and saw a ridge of limestone rock, and the indications of a quarry which has just been opened. My companions pointed out to me the location of beds of the finest fron ore, all within the radius of a mile. The iron is said to be of unusually

his vegicable theory of fermentation is tamylite shid comprehensible, which camnol be and of any explanation of the location of both of the new state of the location of the locat

ple pointed out to me a tree, to which some of them had hung a dexican, last week, on account of an attempted assault upon two ladies of the place. The criminal was taken from the Sheriff's hands and lynched; and the few remaining hiexican residents, who appear to have had no fellowship with him, are ordered to leave the place. Affairs of this kind make an unpleasant impression. The improvised code of a new settlement is no longer necessary here, and it seems to exist by virtue of a lingering taste for rude and violent justice.

I found simple but clean quarters, and an excellent table, at Cheney's Hotel, addressed a limited audience in the evening, and took the coach for this place yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. The new road, following Clear Creek canon, has been made impassable by floods, and the old road, some miles further eastward, is now used. It pierces the first range of the Rocky Mountains by the canon of a small stream, at the mouth whereof are four or five log houses, styled Gate City! The defile is very narrow, abrupt, and with such sudden turns that for a space the road seems to disappear every moment. Huge masses of dark red and purple rock topple on either side; there is little timber to be seen, but a profusion of wild gooseherries and currants, and a bush resembling the broom. The bed of the brook is crowded with young cotton-woods and box-elders, in the shade o, which new varieties of wild flowers grow luxuriantly. I hailed the Alpine harebell as an old friend, and inhaled the delicious perfume blown fromedumps of mountain roses. The wild hop-vine was very abundant, spreading its arms over the rock, in lieu of other supports.

And two or three miles the pass became broader and

very abundant, spreading its arms over the rock, in lieu of other supports.

After two or three miles the pass became broader and straighter, and we could look up to the crest of the mountains. It was dismal to see how much of the pine forests, with which the steeps were clothed, have been wantonly or carelessly destroyed by fire. The rock now appeared to be a kind of gneiss, gray, with pale orange oxydations, which gave the scenery something of the character of the Appenines. I did not find, as I expected, much vegotation. The dry soil, the bare masses of rock, the dusty road, and the hot, cloudless sky overhead, all suggested Southern Europe, rather than Switzerland or our mountain regions of the East.

We followed this cafion for some eight or ten miles, occasionally passing a saw-mill, or tavern ranche, patronized

of the East.

We followed this cafion for some eight or ten miles, occasionally passing a saw-mill, or tavern ranche, patronized by the freighters. Then we reached Guy's Hill, where the road crosses the divide, and were requested by the driver to climb to the summit on foot. It was but half a mile of rather breathless walking in the thin air, and we stood upon a narrow crest, overlooking a deep, pine-clad valley in the heart of the mountains. The dark summits of the second range rose against the sky, and only one small snowy peak was visible. Here the forests, although neither large nor dense, were still untouched, and multitudes of silvery aspens were mingled with the pines.

The descent looked dangerously steep; but our driver, with locked wheels, went down on a trot, passing two oxteams with wonderful skill. The valley we now entered was greener and fresher than the first, and with a tolerably level bottom, along which we bowled to the Michigan House where dinner awaited us. An excellent meal, at \$1.50. The water was unsurpassed in coolness and agreeable flavor.

The road now gradually swerved to the left, rising to another divide, whence the splendors of the snowy range better tracted to the divide, whence the splendors of the snowy range better tracted to the divide, whence the splendors of the snowy range better tracted to the divide, whence the splendors of the snowy range better tracted to the divide, whence the splendors of the snowy range better tracted to the divide, whence the splendors of the snowy range better tracted to the divide, whence the splendors of the snowy range better tracted to the divide, whence the splendors of the snowy range better tracted to the divide and snow, scarting the same tracted to the divide and snow, scarting the same tracted to the divide and snow, scarting the same tracted to the sleet and snow, scarting the same tracted to the sleet and the same tracted to the same tra

able flavor.

The road now gradually swerved to the left, rising to another divide, whence the splendors of the snowy range burst upon us. Broad wedges of rock and snow, soaring to a high to 14,000 feet, glittered in the clear sky, apparently close at hand, although they were still fifteen miles distant. Our own elevation above the see could not have can less than 8,000 feet. The air was thin, but wonderfully cool, pure and transparent. The only thing the scene lacked was fresh mountain turf—a feature which I have not yet found.

We descended from this crest into a deep glen, the sides of which were better wooded. Here and there we passed a grazing-ranche or sawmill, and the road was filled with heavy freight teams. Two miles of rapid descent, and we suddenly emerged upon the cañon of North Clear Creek. Here commenced, at once, the indications of mining. The preceptions sides of the cañon were freeked with the holes and dirt-piles of experimental shafts, the swift waters of the stream had the hue of tailings, and presently the smoke from the smelting works of the Lyms Company began to cloud the pure mountain air.

Beyond this point, which is already thickly studded

works of the Lyms Company began to cloud the paramountain air.

Beyond this point, which is already thickly studded
with houses, and is called Lymsville, a sudden turn in the
road disclose a view of Black Hawk, with its charming
church perched above the town, on the extremity of the
headland which separates Gregory Gulch from that of
Clear Creek. We at once entered a busy, noisy, thicklypopulated region. The puff of steam, the dull thump of
the stamp-mills, and all the other sounds of machinery at
work, filled the air; the road became a continuous street,
with its hotels, stores, livery stables and crowded dwelling-houses.

with its hotels, stores, livery stables and crowded dwelling houses.

Turning into Gregory Gulch, we slowly mounted through Black Hawk and Mountain City to this place; but all three places form in reality one continuous town, more than two miles long and with over 6,000 inhabitants. The houses are jammed into the narrow bed of the canon, employing all sorts of fantastic expedients to find room and support themselves. Under them a fifthy stream falls down the defile over a succession of dams. It is a wonderfully curious and original place, strongly resembling Guanajuato in its position and surroundings

Here I leave you, 8,500 feet above the sea.

3. T.

THE NAVASOTA CONVENTION—FALSHIOOD OF TIS AS-SERTIONS—ECCOLD OF TEXAN LAWS—SYSTEMATIC PER-SECUTION OF UNION MEN—THE BLACK FLAG AND MOB LAW—CONDITION OF THE STATE.

AND MOB LAW—CONDITION OF THE STATE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribute.

Average of the N. Y. Tribute.

The Navasota Convention, a political assemblage of Conservatives, alias Kebels, recently convened for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Copperhead Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of this month, passed the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That unumistakeable evidence is before this body that a plot and conspiracy are on foot, and being carried out that a plot and conspiracy are on foot, and being carried out that she had conspiracy are no foot and being carried out that a plot and conspiracy are no foot and being carried out that she had conspiracy are not foot and design carried out that shall be constituted and the people of the Northern States;

To represent them as hostile to the Constitution and Government of the United States;

As vindictive and violent toward Northern citizens and adherents to the Federal Union during the late war.

And as unjust and oppressive toward the freedmen in our midst;

That these charges are severally and called the sections.

midst;
Thus these charges are severally and collectively false and

"And to obtain political rule and power in defiance of the choice and will of the great mass of the people of the State.

"That we invoke the people of the North, in the spirit of andor and justice, to give no credence or confidence to false-soods duly calculated to mislead them, to wrong us, and to promote deeper and sectional ill feeling for the iniquitous itrianment of unjust political power."

Such is the resolution, which I give verbatim, only little in the convention of the state of the convention.

Such is the resolution, which I give verbatim, only dividing it into appropriate heads. As the Convention invokes the people of the North, in a spirit of cander and instice to them, to give no credence to the Radicals, and as I am one of that proscribed class, I propose to present to the people of the North some evidence of the "false-hoods" of this Convention, and in doing so, I shall only present facts which they at least cannot dispute, for the evidence I shall adduce will be drawn entirely from Rebel

bources.

The evidence of a "plot and conspiracy on foot and being carried out by the Radicals" is simply the fact that the Radicals of this State intend to send Delegates to the Convention of Southern Union men to be held in Philadelphia in September, to truly represent the condition of this State and the whole South, which they certainly have

delphia in September, to truly represent the condition of this State and the whole South, which they certainly have as much right to do as the Conservatives have to send delegates to the Copperhead convocation in August. When Union men quote historical and official facts, it is no answer to say that they are trying "to faisify and defams the people of this State." The defamation consists in the acts themselves.

If these Conservatives are not hostile to the Constitution and Government of the United State, why is it that their journals are delightfulled with the most loathsome abuse of every department of the Government except the Executive. Not only is the Government a constant theme of abuse, but every man who was loyal to it during the Rebellion is politically and socially estracised, and open threats are on the increase that they "mast seek climes more congenial than that afforded in Texas." The recent election is a crowning evidence of this disloyal spirit. Threekmorton, a Brigadier-General in the Rebel service, is Governor: Jones, Colonel of a Rebel regiment, is Lieut. Governor: Robards, Royston and Walton, Majors in the Rebel service, are respectively Controller, Treasurer and Attorney-General; while Crosby, a public defaulter, is Commissioner of the Land Office. The Legislature is composed (except the 12 Union members) of Rebel officers of singher or lower grade. The first bill presented in the Texislature, which met on Monday last, was to appropriate \$40,000 to buy wooden legs for Rebel selders. Is all this evidence of loyality to the Government of the United States? I might go back to the Convention to reconstruct the State, and show the refusal of that body, upon motion of O. M. Roberts, President of the protended Convention that passed the ordinance of Secession, to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and various other disloyal next of the tand to buy tu these upon motion of O. M. Roberts, President of the pretended Convention that passed the ordinance of Secession, to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and various other disloyal note of that hody, but these facts are already known to your readers. Thus the official acts of the people show that the disloyal press trally represents public opinion, which is "hostile to the Constitution and Government of the United States."

I shall quote the captions of some laws passed by the Texas Legislature during the Rebedien, to show whether or not the people were "windictive and violent toward Northern citizens and adherents of the Foderal Union during the late war, viz:

the laws of the Xth were still more vindictive and violent,

the laws of the Xth were still more vindictive and violent, as will be shown by the following acts:

An Act to amend "an Act to define and punish sedition." cit. Xth Log. Gen'l Laws, p. 20.

An Act to arescribe the quaishment for encouraging descrition from the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, or the State of Texas. Xth Log. p. 20.

An Act suppementary to and amendatory of "An Act to adopt and establishs a Penal Code. Xth. Log. p. 12 and 13. This act is the most infamous piece of legislation are religiously and the state of the state. These laws were executed with the same spirit of ferrocity that enacted them, and under their operation over 1,000 Union men were in various ways murdered. Most of these murders occurred in Northern and Western Texas, the former district under command of Brig. Gen. H. E. McCulloch, the latter under Brig. Gen. H. P. Bee. That you may know their feelings I send you some extracts of lotters written by them to the Rebel Governor F. R. Lubbock.

McCulloch writes from Houston under date of May 15, 1862, as follows:

"We ought not to be idle, and extraordinary efforts aboult be made to close this war during this season. Great activity may make it a more bloody war; but even at that we will be state. It was a state of the state

Radicals with "falsehood" in stating that the people of this State were "vindictive and violent toward Northern citizens and adherents to the Federal Union during the late war."

When Gov. Hamilton organized the courts last year over five hundred true bills were found against parties who had been engaged in the murder of Union citizans during the war, but when the reconstruction convention met the members were determined that these men should not be punished for their crimes, so they passed an ordinance." That no person shall be sued in any civil action, nor prosecuted in any criminal proceeding, for or on account of any seizure, sale, impressment or injury to person of any seizure, sale, impressment or injury to person of property, or other act done since the second day of February, A. D. 1861, by virtue or in pursuance of military or civil authority given by the Confederate States Government, or by this State, or in pursuance of orders given by any person vested with such authority."

The Convention also passed an ordinance setting apart a magnificent school fund, and providing for setting apart a portion of all future taxes for educational purposes, "and said fund and the income derived therefrom shall be a perpetual fund exclusively for the education of all the white scholastic inhabitants of this State." In the tax laws no exemption is made to taxing negroes, but all alike pay revenue to the school fund, but no part thereof can ever go to the education of a black scholar. Is not this "unjust and oppressive toward the freedmen in our midst!" I speak not of personal violence and injustice which they daily and hourly encounter, but here is a great official wrong done by the State. The Legislature has not yet acted upon the subject of the freedmen, but from the material composing that body, it requires no prophet to forcetell an attempt to practically resensiave them.

What becomes of the declaration of the Navasota Conservatives "that these charges are severally and collectively false and malicious, male sole

LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17, 1866. There are chords in the human heart which only a yacht can touch. If, then, I have water on the brain, let it be attributed to the New-York Yacht Squadron which came into port yesterday afternoon. It was no such day as that of last year when, one by one, the yachts hove in sight, ooking at a few miles distance like a flock of huge seagulls, skimming the watter with wings wide-spread. It was a charming picture to see them enter the harbor, single file, with all sail set, a gloriously departing sun dipping gle file, with all sail set, a gloriously departing sun dipping its colors as a salute, to which they responded with the cannon's gruff but hearty voice. One by one they tripped along, all decked out in their best clothes, rounded and anchored, until the harbor was alive with excitement. Yesterday there was no such spectacle. A stiff norther sent cold shivers over land and sea, until the waves, fearing to catch cold, put on their white caps, sail-boats hugged the shore, and row-boats refused to leave their moorings. The fleet, therefore, entered in a straggling manner, hours apart, the Calypso and Magic getting eshore in the harbor.

ashore in the harlor.

But Newport saw another eight.

When the sun set and the moon shore bright.

The hearts of the wind gods softened. Mischief enough had been done, and so a change came o'e: the spirit of the waters. The norther died away, the sea smoothed out all its wrinkles and smiled its fairest; moonbeams came tripping along, making brilliant reflections on the faces into which they gazed, and then there were held high festival in good old Newport harbor. Sail-boats innumerable came out to bid the squadron welcome, row-boats glided to and fro like water-snakes—

"Cannon to right of us.

"Cannon to right of us, Cannon to left of us, Cannon behind us, Volleyed and thundered."

Cannon behind us.

Volleyed and thundered."

Rockets darted upward, and, crossing each other, trimmed the sky with fiery ribbons, while fire-works of every description illuminated the yachts and danced about the water like hage fire-flies. A band on Commodoro McVicker's yacht Magic made the air echo with popular melodies, while an absurd little steamer, Jeannette—a good-sized plaything for a big boy, and looking like a cigar stuck perpendicularly in an ash holder—puffed and steamed, screamed and wrizeled in and out, a portion of the Seventh Regiment band being on board, and playing gallops which a couple at the stern attempted to execute in a space about the size of an aldermanic soupplate. It was a moving spectacle, and made one think of Venice. There were no gonololas, it is true—the liveliest imagination could not worry anything affoat into a semblance of them; there was no San Marco gleaming in the diatance, nor were there winged lions keeping a look-out from land; the music did not remind one of the Austrian lands, which it is said to confess are wonderfully fine—finer than Venice will hear now that she is Italian; there were no Venetian voices, but there was a something, let it be called a je ne sais quoz, and so dismissed—that brought back the beautiful City of the Sea, and made one feel far away from New-England. It was the night par excellence of the season, and realized the poetry of life on the ocean wave, when sheets are not wet and seas do not flow.

"Nos Astimur Tumidis Felix"
Organized in 1844, hoorportated in 1895, the New-York

(McVicker) is assisted in command by a Vice-Commodore (Alexander Major), and a Rear-Commodore (Anson Livingston). Argusta takes place every year in June, the distance being about 40 miles, and a race comes off during the fortught's cruise, when the squairon is under the Commodore's orders.

Gentlemen sailors, however, are not as a rule in a high state of diseipline, and de not always obey their Commodors with the alacrity olse. red in the Government and the control of the c

Clubs wonder on t.

"THE ALICE."

Yet while I, an amphibious animal with only one foot in the water—the other being firmly planted on my native heath (though my name is not bleGregor)—am sighing over opportunities that remain without an embrace, the good news comes of how the "Alice" of Boston, belonging to the New-York Squadron, has crossed the Allantic in 19 days! Is it not a mistake to call her measurement 27 tuns! She was said to measure 58 tuns, but whether the one or the other, it was a brave undertaking, and the two young men on board for whom the voyage was made, were to be congratulated that they were not content to merely chassos up and down Long Island Sound and Narragansett Bay. Let the "Alice" compete with the yachts of English build, let her but win a race and she will have done more for the glory of her Club than all the rest of the Squadron combined. Still we have not attained the Lord Dufferin. He took command and went into remote seas. The "Alice," too, is shorn of a portion of her laurels now we know that the "Red, White and Blue," of only two and a half tuns, has made the same passage with equal safety! know that the "Red, White and Blue," of only two and a half tuns, has made the same passage with equal safety. In Mother Goose, it was four men of Gotham who went to sea in a bowl. In this instance it is only two, but their bowl is stronger, so their story will be longer. After such an exploit, can the Squadron be content to longer hug the shore?

shore!

WHAT'S IN! AME!

There is a vast deal of poetry and sense, or the reverse, in the names of things; particularly of Yachts, and it seems somewhat strange that the Club does not sit in 'judgment on the name of every new ressel admitted to the squadron. At present it is in a fair way of getting into difficulty. It may be pleasant and sentimental to christen one's yacht after some fair dame, but it is not very nice to have a "Juniata," "Julia" and "Juliat" in the same fleet. It would certainly be more euphonious were women remembered in fitting names of their own selection. Sentiment and reason might in this way be combined. Then if greater honor would be done them, why not cultivate art as well as naval science, and let such men as Quincy Ward execute in bronze the fair face of her whose name the yacht would celebrate, and mount it as the figure-head and presiding deity over wind and wava! Lord Dufferim—nons revenous tonjeurs à nos montous—did well when he named his yacht "Foam," and placed the lady of his choice at the hows, having no less a man than Marochetti to do the subject as much justice as corld be done it in material hardy enough to brave salt water. It was a pretty idea, and one that inspired verses "to the figure-head of the Foam." If my eyes have served me right, there is not a figure-head in the entire New-York Squadron—a singular oversight, where no expense has been spared to make every appointment complete!

There are names in the fleet, however, that, by grace and association, are suggestive of the sea. The Rambler, Fleetwing, Restless, Breeze, L'l'irrondelle, Wave, and WHAT'S IN ! AME?

There are names in the fleet, however, that, by grace and association, are suggestive of the sea. The Rambler, Fleetwing, Restless, Breeze, L. l'irondelle, Wave, and Seadrift are exceedingly appropriate; while the idder is quite true to its baptism; whereas Fleur de Lis has no place on salt water; Alarm is excessively uncomfortable and disquieting, particularly in hot weather, and Phantom is disagreeably suggestive of the Flying Dutchman and Davy Jones's Locker. When thousands of dollars are expended on such a floating palace—a yacht, it were well to give due thought to the name by which it will beknown for good or evil. And that it is no easy work, those who have exercised their brains in this direction will boldly and feelingly assert. and feelingly assert.

MISSOURI.

LABOR AND PROSPECTS OF THE PARMER. From Our Own Correspondent.
OREGON, HOLT COUNTY, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

Labor, ceaseless and untiring labor, has wrought a wonderful change in the aspect of affairs in North-West Missouri in the few months that have intervened since the sup-pression of the Rebellion. Never, before, in this country, have men so faithfully discharged their obligations to the soil as during the past and present year. I have recently visited 11 of the 14 counties which compose the VIIth Missouri Congressional District, and find a condition of prosperity in each that I little suspected. I am satisfied that an equal or greater number of acres are now in cultivation than ever before, not-withstanding the immense labor of refencing and fixing things upon almost every farm before work could be done on the soil. Miles of new fencing have been done, dilapidated houses made upon almost every farm before work could be done on the soil. Miles of new fencing have been done, dilapidated houses made habitable, and everywhere busy hands have been engaged in wiping out the cridences—the scars of war. Dame Nature, too, has been in a propitious mood, and such crops of outs, Spring wheat, Winter wheat, barley and rye have not before, in many a long year, rewarded the te.—Corn looks promising. In some locations it is just now a little dry, perhaps, but as yet the symptoms are by no means alarming.

The apple crop is good. Pear trees are breaking down with their loads of fruit. The Concord grape is well loaded and healthy (all other varieties of grapes are a failure), and plums even are well loaded. Why should not this country rejoice?

ARMY GAZETTE.

MUSTERED OUT AND HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Commissaries of Subsistence, Volunteers, Col.
George D. Harrington, Captains George J. Trembul, and
Domar M. Alexander, August 21. Assistant Quartermasters
of Volunteers, Captains John J. McDermid, George P. Ladd,
and Taomas P. Wilson, August 21. Brevet Lieut. Col. Daniel
M. Adams, Additional Paymaster United States Volunters,
August 31, 1865.

ASSIGNED.

Brevet Col. William J. Sloan, Surgeon, U. S. Army, to duly
as chief medical officer at New York City.

Hospital Steward George Moore, U. S. Army, from daty is
the Department of Washington, and ordered to report to the
Medical Director, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

DISCHARGED. MUSTERED OUT AND HONORABLY DISCHARGED

DISCHARGED.

Hospital Steward Francis L. Eaton, U. S. Army.
INTERPERENCE WITH ELECTION IN ARIZONA.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIPORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 14, 1868.

General Orders, No. 35.—It has been stated that persons connected with the military service have used their position to interfere with, or to endeavor to control, the elections in Arizona.

connected with the military service have used their position to Interfere with, or to endeavor to control, the elections in Arizona.

Without, in any way, designing to confirm that statement or to consider anything in connection with it except the possible bad effect which the mere accusation, if unnoticed may produce, it is hereby made the duty of officers of the army in Arizona to see that those connected with their commands are not suffered to use their positions in connection with the Traint authority are to be the sole judges.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL MCDOWELL.

E. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjustant General.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-Col. PLYMPTON.

HEATQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TRIAS. I GALENTON, TEAS, Aug. 11, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 27.—It is with much regret that the Major-General Commanding announces to this command the sudden death of Maj. P. W. L. Plympton, Byb. Lt.-Col. U. & Army, Commanding Ist Battailon, 17th U. S. Infantry, which took place at an early hour this morning.

Col. Plympton graduated at West Point in 1847, and some after joined his regiment, the 7th Infantry, then commanded by his father, at the City of Mexico. After the Mexicoa Way, manded a battailon of it at the battle of Val Verde, New. Mexico. For allant conduct in this engagement the received the brevet of Licut. Col. U. S. Army. He was promoted Major of the 17th U. S. Infantry in 1863, since which time be have command of Maj. Gen. Wright. C. H. Whittelert.

By command of Maj. Gen. Wright. C. H. Whittelert.

By command of Maj. Gen. Wright. C. H. Whittelert.

NAVY GAZETTE.

[By Telegraph.]
DETACHED.
August 18—Commodore J. B. Marchaud, from dety

August 18—Commodors J. B. Marchand, from duty at the Navy-Yard, Philadelphia on the Jist inst., and waiting orders.

Capt. J. W. A. Nickolson, from the command of the steamer Mohongo, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Capt. S. D. Trenchard from duty at the Navy-Yard, Naw-York, on the Jist inst., and waiting orders.

Commander James E. Jouet, from duty at the Navy-Yard, New-York.

Commander James A. Geer, from duty at the Naval Readersons, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty at the Naval Reademy on Saptember 10 next, and ordered to command the steamer Mohongo.

Commander E. P. Williams, from duty at the Naval Readersons at Boston, on the Jist instant, and waiting orders.

Commandes J. M. Bradford, from duty at the Navy-Yand, Portsmouth, N. H., on the Jist instant, and ordered to command steamer Reseas.

Lieut. Commander Bancroft Gherardi, from duty in the Hadrographic Office, on the Jist instant, and ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvosa, Philadelphia.

DEDELED.

Angust 18—Commander Thomas C. Harris to duty at the

August 18 —Commander Thomas C. Harris to duty at th Navy Yard. Patladelphia, Pa.: Lieut. Commander Charles L Babcock to duty at the Navy-Yard. Portsmouth, N. H. August 18.—Acting Emign R. L. M. Jones.
HONORALLY DISCHARGED.
August 18.—Acting Emign R. L. M. Jones.
HONORALLY DISCHARGED.
Riley from August 20.

THE PACIFIC.

SINKING OF A BRITISH SHIP—ONR HUNDRED AND PORTY-

SINKING OF A BRITISH SHIP—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIFOUR PASSENCERS DOWNED.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 25, 1868.
The British ship Fairlight, Capt. Bush, from Hong
Kong, bound to San Francisco, was wrecked near laisaff of Chung-Han ou June 12; 143 Chinese passengers and one Reropean were drowned. The ship broke up six bours after
striking, and nothing was saved. The Government had chartered a steamer to send after the wrecked crow.
Hong Kong papers of Jaly 3 say the English commercial
panie was foit there injuriously, but the rush on the Government banks had ceased.
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD—THE CHINESE PIRATE
—REVOLT IN KANSUH.

ment banks had ceased.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD—THE CHINESE FIRATE
—REVOLT IN KANSUH.

The United States flagship Hartford had arrived at Hong Kong from Amey, and reported that the Imperialists had beaten 6,500 Nierfer Rebels, causing them to retire.

The Chinese pirates captured the Hanoverian schooner Sephie, off Chinhin Point, and stole \$2,000, but loft the officers and crew uninjared.

The report of a revolt in Kansuh is confirmed. The troope in Ranchow, the capital, took possession of the city in the absence of the Governor-General, seized the persons of the Judge and Treasurer, and tried to force them to memorialize the Emperor to the effect that the troops were driven to revold for want of pay and food. This event caused great numbers of the gentry and mandarins to commit saicide to prove their loyalty. Great distress prevailed throughout the province at 10 tacks per picul.

It was reported that a large body of Robels had penotrated into the vicinity of Chinkang, in the heart of the salt districts. It is feared that the American schooner Golden Pearl was lost about June 12, between Tamar and Amoy.

A Durango letter of July 24 states that the French had received orders to evacuate San Sulvador. The evacuation of Durange was to commence on Aug. 16.

Offers had been made to retain the French soldiers in the service of Maximilian by inducing them to rednils in balvallons, each battalion to consist of 300 French and 600 Mexicans. This would secure the services of 13,000 foreigners for the Mexican Empire.

The park Eclipse, from Kanagawa, brings 3,000 packages of tea.

The bark Eclipse, from Kanagawa, brings 3,000 packages of The bark Gen. Pike, from the Ochotsk Sea, reports the following New Brunswick whalers spoken: Ship Emity Morgas, 85 bbis, oil; ship Roman, 1,100 bbis, oil; bark William Gifford, 1,000 bbis, oil.

RUMORS CONCERNING THE RELEASE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

FORTHESS MONROE SAURDAY, August 25, 1896.

The impression is steadily and surely gaining ground here that Jeff. Davis will soon be released from his long imprisonment. The impression, however, it must be remembered, is not produced by any action that has as yet been taken by the Government that could be considered as preliminary to his release, nor by any information received from any authoritative source, but is merely the result of opinions frequently expressed by those most competent to know.

It is well known that strengous efforts have lately been made in Washington and frequent interviews songht with President Johnson, though in a more quiet manner than formerly, by Charles O'Conor and many of Davis's warment friends for the purpose of making a conditional parole for him upon the ground of continued ill-health. The treemendous pressure which has been brought to hear upon Prosident Johnson and the inspiration and confidence he received through the precedings of the convention recently held in Philadelphis, if is thought has at least forced him to yield,, and that he will shortly grant Davis a parole on about the same terms at Clement C. Clay received.

Mrs. Davis, since her return from Canada, seems more hopeful. Davis's physician states his patient's health is not seprecarious as his friends represent.

Co. C. 12th U. S. Infantry, left to-day for Washingtos, to join the rest of the regiment.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

ATTEMPT TO TAKE LIFE .- A man named Luke Daley, 50 years of age, arrested by officer Keen, was taken before Acting Recorder Cutter of Jersey City yesterday moraing, charged by Francis Garret with having attempted to take his life on Saturday night by shooting at him. The charge having been substantiated the accused was held to ball for

PRIZE FIGHTING .- On Saturday night, between 11 Ward, Jersey City, engaged in a prize fight at the upper end of Hamilton-square. Officer French arrested one of the pricipals, named Michael Bennet, 19 years of age, and yesterday morning on being taken before the Recorder, he was held to ball to appear for trial.

A YOUTHNUL THIEF. - A boy named John Darley, 13 years of age, was taken before the Recorder in Jersey City yesterday morning, and committed for trial on a charge of having stolen, at various times eigars from the store of T. H. Bierman, No. 32 Coles-st., valued in all at \$60.

SQUARE LOAFERS .- Two young men named Mimael J. Toomey and James Casey, arrested by officers O'Conneland French, were taken before the Recorder yesterday, morning, charged with disorderly conduct, at Hamilton square, Jersey City. They were required to pay a fine of \$10

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT-ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED. A serious accident occurred on the road of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company road of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company just beyond New-Brunswick, about 8 o'clook yesterday moraling (Monday) by which the conductor was killed and fire of six laborers were suriously injured. The freight train was backing down for the purpose of louding on some timber, when a cow unobserved ran out of some bushes upon the track and was struck by the rear can throwing the train off of the track. The conductor, Mr. De Hart, was almost instantly killed and five or six laborers are reported seriously injured. Mr. De Hart, who has been in the employ of the Company for the past 20 years, and was highly respected. leaves a wife and three children residing at New-Brunswick to moura his untimely end. end.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION .- Mr. A SUGGESTION FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—Mr. The apple crop is good. Pear trees are breaking down with their loads of fruit. The Concord grape is well loaded and healthy (all other varieties of grapes are a failure), and plums even are well loaded. Why should not this country rejoice?

THE TURF.

TROT AT GREENWICH, CONN.

Yesterday quite an exciting contest took place at Greenwich between P. B. Van Arsdule, esq. b. g. Glutton and Alderman Fernston's r. m. Mosebunker, The trot took place on the road, to wagon, the distance neing it miles, the stakes \$500. Considerable interest w.s. many limites, the stakes \$500. Considerable interest w.s. many contest, by Glutton-time, 5.10. The race was witnessed !, a large number of persons, and considerable sums of model district school, with an intelligent report on its opposition in the stakes \$500. Considerable interest w.s. many contest, by Glutton-time, 5.10. The race was witnessed !, a large number of persons, and considerable sums of model district schools throughout the United States.

This would have presented a proper subject for model district school is throughout the United States.

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This would have presented a proper subject for model district schools throughout the United States.

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